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1. In early November the Chinese Communists were operating a prisoner of war camp at Ch'osan (125-48, 40-50) (YF-3624) on the main highway along the Sino-Korean border. There were approximately 200 prisoners at the camp. The commander of this camp was LI Yun-ch'ang (李運昌), chief of the first section of the staff department (sic), Chinese Communist Volunteer Army in Korea. The prisoners were tortured to obtain military information and those who refused to divulge information were branded as war criminals and killed. Between May and July 1951 approximately 100 prisoners were killed for this reason. LI Yun-ch'ang reported to superiors that these deaths resulted from battlefield wounds. 25X1
2. Other Chinese Communist-operated prisoner of war camps are at Kapsan (128-17, 41-05) (DA-4043), Sonchon (124-55, 39-43) (XE-6407), Uiju (124-32, 40-12) (XE-3051), Antung, and Shih't'ouch'eng (124-18, 40-38). 25X1
3. During October the Chinese Communists selected three officers (two Americans and one Filipino) and forty-seven enlisted men, whom they considered progressive elements, from the prisoner of war camps in Korea and sent them to the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association at number 10 Yueh Yang (岳陽) road, Tsingtao, for indoctrination.
4. In September approximately 300 Republic of Korea prisoners of war were held in a camp at Mirim-ni (125-51, 39-01) (YD-4722) and approximately 200 United Nations prisoners of war were held at a camp in Ch'uulmi-myon (125-52, 39-02) (YD-4824).
5. On 1 November there was a prisoner of war camp in the cave shelters on a plateau 500 meters north of Sungho-ri (125-58, 38-59) (YD-5719) Cement factory, which is 26 kilometers east of P'yongyang railroad station. There are 2,100 prisoners at the camp comprising 1,600 ROK troops, 400 negro United Nations troops, and 100 white United Nations troops. There are 20 cave shelters in use, and eight unfinished. Each cave shelter has from 10 to 12 cells, 8 to 10 prisoners each. Forced labor is not required, but prisoners

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who volunteer to work at building cave shelters get 1/12 of a pound of extra rice at each meal. Ten guards are assigned to each cave shelter and rotate guard duty among the shelters. Two guards are assigned to each group of 30 prisoners while working. The guards have Russian rifles. Eight ROK soldiers serve as Chinese interpreters and four soldiers serve as English interpreters. The interpreters are treated well, and live apart from the other prisoners. Each prisoner has two blankets but his only clothing is that in which he was captured. The daily time schedule for the prisoners is as follows: Reveille, 0600; roll call, 0630; breakfast, 0730; war news propaganda, 1000 to 1200; lunch, 1300; dinner, 1800; political propaganda lecture, 1900 to 2000; lights out, 2100.

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